

Down in the valley of "Well-Enough" men are careless and jovial and free;  
They eat and they eat and they love a bit, and they grow old happily;  
While off in the hazy distance gleam the peaks of the unknown; "Fame,"  
And none that has traveled that difficult steep can enter the valley again.

The way is o'er rocks, sharp and jagged and cruel; through fierce heat, with a dead-  
-end at the top;  
While the water drips cool, far below in the depths of the way that to him is ac-  
-cursed.  
How he longs, all in vain, for a friendly handclasp, for the smiles that were ready  
-and true;  
But he may not turn back, so he struggles along, with the joy of achievement in view.

And at last, oh, long journey; see fore hands and feet, and face drawn and wrinkled  
-with pain!  
He stands at the summit of great desire, to dwell on his priceless gain.  
There—and ah, the sadness of heart-break! was not that a needless quest of woe?  
For he longs to return to the land he has lost—the "Well-Enough" valley below.

(Grace G. Dowdick, in New York Tribune.

AM tired of this delay," Marion. I want the matter settled definitely, and at once."

"You are very unreasonable, aunt," said Miss DeLaney, shrugging her shoulders petulantly. "Things of this sort can't be hurried up in a moment."

"A moment!" echoed Mrs. Gardiner. "Why, it's full three months since Grey Pelham commenced visiting you!"

"Set your heart at rest, aunt," said Marion, with a glance of triumph shooing from beneath her drooping, blue-veined eyelids. "If ever a man was desperately in love, he is—the time of his bachelor freedom grows short."

"But how short?"

"Will you be satisfied if he proposes in a week?"

"Yes—but he will not."

"Leave him to me!" said the tall beauty, imperiously. "I am as impatient as you are—but I know very well it will not go to show it."

"It is shockingly expensive," said Mrs. Gardiner, plaintively. "When I took the furnished house for six months, I supposed you would be off my hands long before this—and the servants' bills, and the account for the couple, with the driver in white gloves, and—"

"Spare me the reiteration of household annoyances, aunt," said Marion, impatiently. "You are supposed to be a wealthy dowager. I, your heiress niece, What sort of society do you suppose we could have commanded if people had known our real status?"

"Well, I suppose you are right," said Mrs. Gardiner, disconsolately; "but, dear me, Marion, if this last chance should fail—"

"It will not fail, aunt. Haven't I told you to set your heart at rest?"

Thus ended the colloquy between aunt and niece, and Mrs. Gardiner left the room to attend the summons of her cook.

Marion rose slowly, walked, with the step of a princess, to the full length mirror, framed in a net-work of gilt passion vine leaves, and looked into its surface.

hazel eyes, and features, which it was not exactly regular, were sufficiently well moulded, and possessed the rare merit of expression.

The last sunset rays were just touching the stone cornices of the elegant mansion that Mrs. Gardiner called "her ancestral inheritance"—not deeming it worth while to mention the trifling fact that it was rented from a Jewish stock broker at a thousand dollars a month—when Mr. Pelham rang the doorbell.

"Out of town?" he repeated, after the servant. "How unfortunate! Where has she gone, and when did she go?"

Now, Margery being a new servant, had not yet learned the crooked ways and wiles of the Gardiner household, and unwittingly answered the truth.

"She's gone to Berksdale, sir, and maybe she'll be obliged to stay two or three days. I heard her tell the missus. It's at Mrs. Darby's, sir, where—"

"Berksdale, eh?"

Mr. Pelham knew that another train left within the next hour or so—the last train that night, and he resolved to follow his bright beacon star forthwith. Poor fellow, he had reached that desperate stage in love in which all spots where the beloved one is not are howling wildernesses.

He slipped a bank bill into Margery's not unwilling fingers, and hurried down the street.

"I will seek her out, and let her sweet lips decide my fate at once," he thought. "Marion! How appropriate is the sweet Scottish name to her pure and gentle womanliness! All the Marions in poetry and romance are models of grace and gentleness, and she is no exception."

(You see that Mr. Pelham was very much in love.)

Berksdale was soon reached by the iron feet of steam, but, rapid as the progress was, it failed to keep pace with the young man's feverish impatience.

It was eight o'clock, with a full moon shining upon the fresh spring foliage, when, after having been duly directed to Mrs. Darby's, he set forth on his walk to the secluded village nook.

"Well," ejaculated the other; "if you ain't the coolest one, Miss Delaney! I don't set up to be the most devoted daughter in existence, but if my father was like your'n, I'd want at least to see him once in a while."

"What would be the use? Here's the quarter's money in advance; and if he gets violent or troublesome again, just lock him upon bread and water!"

"Now, show me to my room, please, for I've got to get back in the early train to-morrow morning, before my devoted cavalier misses me."

"Then it's true that you are going to marry a rich man down in New York, Miss Delaney? Squire Frothingham said you was, but, la! there's no foundation," reports that haven't no more foundation "than a whiff of smoke."

"Miss Delaney laughed triumphantly. "You will see, three months from now, Mr. Darby. That's right; get the candle, for there is nothing that annoys my complexion like want of sleep."

Polham had sat as motionless during this conversation as if he had been turned to stone! Honorable Gentleman that he was, he would have disavowed the idea of eavesdropping; but he had been spellbound—thunderstruck. Was this cold, hearted, cruel, unfeeling, whose very natural affection seemed frozen in her veins, the Marion he had worshiped with such blind, unquestioning idolatry? Was it possible that he had been deceived all these months?

Like the downfall of some superb edifice, undermined at once and entirely, his dream of love crashed to the earth. He buried his face in his hands, wondering how low, bitter groan, given to the memory of the Marion whom he now knew had never existed, save in his own imagination.

Then he rose and went out in the cool, clear moonlight, staggering like one just risen from a bed of serious sickness. He was thankful now that he had encountered no one—that he was free to depart without question or doubt.

Disenchanted—undecided! The blow had been a cruel one, but Grey Polham recognized the kindness of the Hand that had struck it, and returned to New York, resolved to bear it with the equality equanimity he could.

Miss Delaney waited, but waited in vain, for Mr. Polham's anticipated call; and finally at the end of three days dispatched a little pink note, perfume with the odor of roses, to ask the reason of his unwonted absence.

The servant brought back the note unopened.

"Please, miss, he sailed for Havana this morning!"

A month subsequently the exasperated creditors of Mrs. Percy Gardiner met in the elegantly furnished house, just in time to deplore their own idleness, for that smiling matron had decamped, leaving an array of debts behind her that might have awed the notorieties Mrs. Chadwick, the Chicago Prisoner.

And that was the disastrous end of Marion Delaney's matrimonial campaign!—*New York Weekly*.

In Charlottenburg, Germany, a novel device to protect firemen from smoke and flames while fighting a fire was recently publicly tested. The invention consists of an iron shield, perforated and affixed a little behind the nozzle of a fire hose. It is capable of forming in front of the man holding the nozzle a circular screen of water.

ence on persons under anaesthetics has discovered that blue light falling on the eyes, even when closed, affects the nerve centres and produces sleep either by a hypnotic or anaesthetic action. Violet and green, but not red and yellow, rays have a similar, but weaker effect.—London IGlobe.

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In the eastern part of the great forest region of Central Africa, where the Okapi was discovered, Mr. R. Heimeytsz has recently killed specimens of a hitherto unclassified species of wild swine, for which the popular name "forest hog" has been suggested. It bears much resemblance to the wart-hog, but is less hideous in the shape of its skull and the arrangement of its teeth. It is also more abundantly clothed with black hair. As in the case of the okapi, the late Sir H. M. Stanley heard of the existence of this hog, but did not see specimens of it.

White said that four new instalments of power will be given to the Canadian side of Niagara Falls on the Canadian side of 440,000 horse-power. When these works are completed the grand total of power derived from Niagara at about 700,000 horse-power, which, of course, is but a fraction of the whole power of the falls. The visitors were informed that within a radius of about forty-five miles from Ottawa sufficient water-power exists to furnish nearly 1,000,000 horse-power for driving machinery.

interesting facts. Assuming 4,000 feet as the limit of depth and one foot as the minimum thickness of seam a which coal mining is practicable, the commission estimates that the available quantity of coal yet unworked on the British Isles amounts to a little over one hundred thousand million tons. This is about ten thousand million tons greater than the estimate made by the Coal Commission of 1874 notwithstanding the fact that more than five and a half thousand million tons of coal have been raised in the meantime. The difference is accounted for by more accurate knowledge of the coal seams. The consumption of British coal in 1903 is estimated at one hundred and sixty-seven million tons, so that the report is reassuring as to any danger of immediate exhaustion of the supply.

Little Abatement in Trouble Between  
Teamsters and Employers

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RIOTING IS RENEWED IN CHICAGO

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Union Teamsters Gashes a Negro  
Driver's Head With an Axe, Cutting  
Off Several Fingers With a Second  
Stroke, and an Excited Negro Po-  
liceman Shoots Into a Crowd With  
Fatal Result.

trouble came from either side to the teamsters' strike Saturday, and for the present the strike has settled down to a matter of endurance. John J. Farwell, Jr., in whose hands the employers have placed their case, as far as peace negotiations are concerned, said Saturday afternoon that no overtures would be made to the teamsters at any time hereafter. The employers are willing, he said, to meet the men at any time, but no more proposals will be made to them.

The Teamsters' Joint Council held a short meeting, at which terms of settlement were considered, but nothing was done.

John C. Driscoll, formerly secretary of the Team Owners' Association, who has been anxiously sought in connection with the suits brought against President Shea, of the Teamsters' Union, by George R. Thorne, who alleges criminal libel, has returned President Shea declared that he was offered \$10,000 by Thorne, through Driscoll, to call a strike on Sears, Roebuck & Co. Driscoll denied positively that he had any knowledge of the affair.

At the trial of the grand jury Monday before the grand jury Monday. Association, declared that as far as doing business was concerned, the strike is over. The employers have 2,300 teams in service and are doing almost a normal amount of traffic.

Saturday evening, while Frederick Jones, a colored teamster, who was unloading some lumber at an uncompleted building at West Eleventh and Sangamon streets, was manhandling 1,000 men, women and children, gathered about him and commenced to throw stones and other missiles. Policemen Benson and Scheepster, who were guarding the wagon, drew clubs and attempted to drive back the mob. Both officers were struck several times with stones. While the trouble was at its height, John Hince, a negro teamster, forced his way through the crowd and coming up to Jones when he was stooping over throwing of some lumber, struck Jones over the head with an axe, cutting a gash in his scalp three inches long. A second stroke finished him. One other non-union workman was killed.

Russia's choice as the place for opening peace negotiations. If Japan insists upon Manchuria or Washington, Russia doubtless will agree, but Paris is preferred and the Japanese already is prepared to issue instructions to the ambassador to France, ~~to~~ plenipotentiary ~~to~~ receive the Japanese conditions.

The Russian government has communicated to the administration at Washington its desire for publication of Russia's reply to President Roosevelt's appeal, at the same time thanking the President warmly for the friendly and lofty spirit in which it was conceived.

It is now possible to give some additional interesting details of the extraordinary campaign which has been waged in Moscow, which met recently at Tsarko-Selo, and at which the practical, although not the final decision was taken to terminate the war if the conditions were not too onerous.

Taft has appointed Gen. Ezra A. Carman as chairman of the Chickamauga Military Park Association to succeed the late Gen. H. V. Boynton. General Carman was colonel of a New Jersey regiment during the civil war, and was breveted a brigadier general.

were drowned and two others escaped narrowly a like fate Saturday night when an automobile in which the five were riding plunged into the Chicago river through the open draw of the Rush street bridge.

The drowned: Jerome G. Kurtzman,

The rescued were: W. H. Hoops, Jr., manager for an automobile company and Mrs. Jeremiah Runyon, of New York City.

entered the Austrian vice consulate at Maagan, on June 6 and murdered Vice Consul Madden, a British subject, who also represented Denmark, and who had been established there for many years. They also fired at and wounded his wife. The assassins escaped. The Austrian and British authorities have sent energetic protests to the Sultan's Foreign Minister.

Reed is dead and Alla Blakmore is mortally wounded as the result of a pistol duel at Pleasant View, Ky., Sunday. The cause of the affray is not known. Both are young men and foremen of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad construction gangs. A quarrel at Reed's camp caused Reed to begin shooting, and Blakmore responded. Each was shot four times. Blakmore was brought here to the hospital and will die. His home is in Abingdon. Reed lived at Saxton, Ky.

news agency from Kiev. An attempt was made Sunday afternoon to assassinate Lieutenant Colonel Spiridovitch, of the secret service police. The colonel was walking in the main street of the city, when an unknown man fired twice at him with a revolver. Both shots were effective and Spiridovitch was seriously wounded. His assailant escaped.

Conditions For Past Week as Given  
Out by the Department.

The first of the week ending Monday, June 5th, was warm, the middle portion cool, and the close had normal temperature. There was widespread complaint that cool nights were unfavorable on cotton. There was more than the usual amount of sunshine over the western and central parts and less than usual over the eastern parts. There were local high, damaging winds in the northeastern counties on the 30th and 31st, accompanying thunderstorms.

A large portions of the State had no rain during the week, but there were heavy rains in the east central, eastern and southern counties on the 30th and 31st, further delaying farm work and increasing the foulness of corn and cotton.

rank growth of grass and weeds and the rapid drying of the soil which renders it baked and crusted. The weather was generally favorable for growth of crops, and there is a marked improvement noted where they have been cultivated, but the general condition of all field crops is still poor.

There is a marked improvement in cotton which looks well where worked, especially on clay soils, but is still poor, yellow and small on sandy and gray soils, with less complaint of plants dying than last week. Lice are prevalent in the central and eastern counties. There yet remains a small portion of the crop to chop to stalks. Favorable progress was made in cleaning fields of grass and weeds, but much remains foul, and some will be abandoned owing to the rank growth of grass and the scarcity of laborers. First squares have been noted in many parts of the State.

The conditions of corn is variable, ranging from good to very poor, and much of the crop is suffering for want of cultivation. In some places it is well grown and undersized. Where properly cultivated it is fine. Bottom lands were prepared and planted during the week. Worms continue destructive in the southern counties. Rice looks fairly well. A large acreage of June wheat will be planted in the Georgetown district. Melons are late. Wheat is being harvested and the yields are poor, owing to rust and too much rain. Oats are ripe and being generally harvested with yield ranging from fair to poor. Spring corn is continuing promising, but as it is being shipped, the quality is good, but the fruit is small. In places peaches are rotting badly. Gardens are doing well but need rain in the west. Pasture good. Minor crops generally promising.—J. W. Bauer, Section D.

Letter.

The following cotton crop letter is furnished by Messrs. W. F. Klumpp & Co.:

The weather conditions the past

farmers being unable to work the fields on account of the protracted rains. In the eastern belt, the plant is making better progress than in the central and western belt, but as a rule over the entire region the crop is doing poorly, especially in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where the plant is badly in the grass, and in Texas and Arkansas, where the outlook in many sections is very discouraging, farmers having been unable to finish planting, and some fields being abandoned on account of wet weather.

The crop is about two weeks later

thirty days are of greatest importance as they will throw more light on the chances for a crop in keeping with consumption.

Weather conditions will continue to govern prices for some time to come.

progress at Bush, in Aiken county, the scene of the old Ellenton riots of the reconstruction period. So far a white man named Burwell McClain is dead, and his son mortally wounded and two negroes are dangerously wounded. These were fired upon from the house of a negro named Gordon High. Mc-

chile being in dispute in a case to be tried before the magistrate. High defended McClain, who was re-enforced by his son, and two negroes and High and his friends fired upon the approaching party, with the result that Burwell was killed and the others wounded. High then made his escape into the forest. Other negroes have armed themselves with Winchesters and shotguns and declared that they will protect High, after whom a large and well-armed posse has started. High will be lynched when he is caught. A long distance phone message from Aiken says further bloodshed is expected.

vision of the battleship squadron, under command of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, composed of the flagship Maine, Kearsarge, Kentucky and Missouri, sailed from Hampton Roads for the Southern drill grounds. After two days' evolutions at sea the squadron will sail for New York, and the ship will then disperse for repairs at the northern navy yards.

Constable John R. Isom early Monday afternoon shot and killed a young negro named Jim Long who had broke away from Policeman Keith. Long had been under arrest for snatching valise from a negro excursionist who had just arrived over the Seaboard from Savannah. Isom claims that his revolver fired accidentally as he struck the negro with the weapon in an endeavor to stop him. Keith was running after he had just fired twice to attract attention, and was calling to Isom to assist.

Occurrences of Interest in Parts of the State.	Various
General Cotton Market.	
	Middling
Galveston, firm.	8 1/2
New Orleans, firm.	8 5/8
Mobile, steady.	8 5/8
Savannah, steady.	8 5/8
Charleston, quiet.	8 0
Wilmington, steady.	8 0
Norfolk, steady.	8 0
Baltimore, nominal.	8 3/8
New York, quiet.	8 5/8
Boston, quiet.	8 5/8
Philadelphia, steady.	8 5/8
Houston, steady.	8 7 1/8
Augusta, quiet.	8 1/4
Memphis, steady.	8 1/4
St. Louis, quiet.	8 5/8
Louisville, firm.	8 5/8
Charlotte Cotton Market.	
These figures represent prices paid to wagons.	
Good middling.	8 1/4
Strict middling.	8 3/4
Middling.	8 3/4
Tinges.	7 to 7 1/2
Stains.	6 to 7 1/2

board listened to extended arguments on the matter of assessing the Columbia canal and upon raising the assessments of the mills in Chester.

Winnsboro and Mr. A. G. Brice, of Chester, argued in behalf of the mills and the assessments were reduced. In regard to the assessment of the Columbia canal, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, article 7, chapter 14 of

Board of Equalization of canals providing power for rent or hire is not sufficiently broad to provide for the assessment by said board of individuals, firms or corporations providing power for rent or hire directly from the natural water: powers, rivers and streams in the State; and, where, as such individuals, firms or corporations so engaged should be taxed upon the same basis as corporations furnishing like power from canals:

"Be it resolved by the State Board of Equalization, That the General Assembly be and they are authorized to amend section 309 of the code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, by striking out the words "and canals providing power for rent or hire" and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "and all individuals, firms or corporations engaged in furnishing or providing for rent or hire power derived from canals, water powers, rivers and streams in the State, so that all individuals, firms or corporations engaged in furnishing power for rent or hire derived from water power in this State shall be assessed and taxed upon the same basis,

here Thursday afternoon about 7:00 o'clock. Mr. P. G. McCorkle was driving with his wife and little boy out near the park and the horse very suddenly became frightened and got beyond control. He ran from the street across the hulk near the park and threw the occupants out of the buggy. Mrs. McCorkle escaped with slight injury, but was fearfully shocked; little Billy was unhurt, but Mr. McCorkle sustained several kicks in the face that the doctors think will prove fatal. He held to the lines and the horse kicked him twice, the blows landing just under the left eye, breaking the eye lid and cheek bone, and directly in the mouth and nose. He is terribly mangled and at this hour is unconscious. Drs. Corbett and McConnell are attending him and everything in their power will be done to save the patient.

Montague, of Howard College, at East Lake, has just been notified by William J. Bryan that Howard College will be given a fund of \$500, the income of which is to provide an annual prize for the best essay on some economic subject. The money is to be taken from the Philo S. Bennett fund of which Mr. Bryan is trustee.

filed in the United States Circuit Court on behalf of H. H. Cummings of Augusta, asking that the Southern Railway be restrained from operating the South Carolina and Georgia railroad, and that a receiver for the latter property be appointed, and the road sold at public auction. The suit is based upon the alleged conflict of the Southern Railway's operation of the South Carolina and Georgia with the anti-trust laws of the United States, it being held that the operation of the road is in restraint of trade. The case will be heard before Judge Pritchard at Asheville June 26.

Washington, Special.—Mrs. Roosevelt will be entertained for several days by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilmer at their old Virginia home at Rapidan. She left Washington for her outing unaccompanied by any of her children. The visit is a repetition of one several years ago when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt spent several days at the Wilmer home.

James Leathers, of the Marion county Superior Court, decided in the case of the State against W. W. Lowry, indicted for smoking a cigarette, that the anti-cigarette law passed by the last legislature is constitutional, except wherein it may conflict with the Interstate commerce law. Smokers may import cigarettes from other States and smoke them, but it is held unlawful to sell or give them away. Mr. Lowry was discharged. The State will take an appeal in order to test the law.

The State Industrial and Normal College For Girls is expanding its usefulness.

The following leading facts are gleaned from President Johnson's annual report of the work of Winthrop College:

"Winthrop College closes its 106th year in Rock Hill with these commencement exercises tonight. It will be interesting to this large and representative audience, I know, to have some account at this time of the work and growth of the college.

As the Winthrop Training School for Teachers, and from 1892 to 1895 a Winthrop Normal College, under the act creating the institution as now organized.

At the time of the establishment of the Winthrop Training School for the training of women as teachers in 1886 nothing was being done by South Carolina for the higher education and training of her daughters, although annual appropriations had been made by the Legislature for some 30 years for the higher education of her sons; nor was there an institution for the training of white teachers in North Carolina, Georgia or Florida. "The first school at that time was made possible by an appropriation from the Peabody board, made through the interest and sympathy of its chairman, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the orator and statesman, after whom the school was named in grateful recognition of the great services of himself and the Peabody board rendered to education in the South, sympathetically, unselfishly and unremittingly. It was a dark and dreary day in Civil War, when the needs of our desolated, impoverished, prostrate Southland were great and urgent.

"The school had a small beginning in 1886. It opened with two teachers and 19 students in one room, and that was a borrowed room. Today it has 46 officers, teachers and assistants, 481 students, not including the pupils in the practice school, and a plant valued at \$298,000.

for the future. Its material equipment, including buildings, grounds, furniture, machinery and apparatus has been added to and greatly improved; the courses of study have been enriched; the scholarship standards raised; the faculty increased from 23 officers and teachers to 45; the number of students increased from 325 to 481, the utmost capacity of the dormitory accommodations; very many communities in this State have been reached and benefited through their schools and homes, and the whole organization better adapted to the work to be done and greatly improved in many particulars. Fewer institutions have enjoyed greater pros-

ly increased each year. This year the total number applying was 937—the greatest in the history of the college. The enrollment in the school has been thoroughly representative of the people of South Carolina. A number of the students have always paid their own expenses. Over half of the students each year have stated that they would not have attended any other college than Winthrop.

"The total number of matriculated students in the college from the beginning, including the new students of this year, is about 2,500. The total enrollment, including the full enrollment each year, is 4,437.

with its course in the normal department this session—  
—the class of 25 over last session.

The total enrollment in the different departments from the beginning including this session, is:

Normal	2,899
Literary	583
Stenography and typewriting	389
Dressmaking, millinery and sewing	1,694
Bookkeeping	1,089
Floriculture	14
Bookbinding	24
Drawing and designing	1,668

"Many of these young women though not completing the course here are yet doing acceptable work in teaching and in other lines of employment open to women in this State. We estimate that over 1,900 or 2,000 young women have been helped by this college to become better teachers and that they are teaching a large percentage of the white children in the common schools of the State. It is gratifying to note that the demand for teachers trained here increases every year."

of two boys who met a horrible death by cremation on the beach have been identified as those of Order J. Delaney and William Joffries, both of this city, aged 7 and 5 years respectively. The two boys were inseparable companions. They had gone to a brush heap of pine trees on the beach from New Hampshire avenue, which trees were to be used to build a jetty. They dug a hole beneath the pile and crawled under. It is believed they had matches, for soon the brush was ablaze and before the boys could crawl out they were cremated.

session of the National Editorial Association adjourned after electing these officers: President, John D. Hammond, New Orleans; first vice president, John E. Junkin, Sterling, Kan.; second vice president, Henry B. Vanner, Lexington, N. C.; corresponding secretary, W. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; recording secretary, J. V. Cockrum, Oakland, Ind.; treasurer, Irvin Steel, Ashland, Pa.

Stewart, ranking living officer of the Confederate army, is seriously ill at Borden Springs, Ala. He is the recent member of the Chicamauga Park commission and has had many honors shown him. He made a brilliant record during the civil war. He is over 80 years of age. It is feared that he will not recover.

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People who most need advice usually have most to give away.